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Part II tabulates the seventy-five expense accounts in detail, family by family, covering for each of the budget headings, estimate of needs, actual expenses, actual incomes and year's deficits or surpluses (pp. 31 to 45).

Part III states the results. It opens with a chapter which tells the condition of the families both before and after receiving steady income and instruction in its best use. Chapters follow, describing in some detail and with selected illustrative tables, the results with reference to housing, food, clothing, firing, lighting, and incidentals. This clear story of results convinces the reader not only that the trained staff of this association has made its budget method work among these dependent families, but also that Miss Gibbs is justified in her conclusion that this method might be applied with social gain to independent families. Miss Gibbs thus states this conclusion: "The intensive work described in these pages has shown that it would be well worth while for neighborhoods and communities to undertake systematic coöperation for the purpose of building for future strength. Every family that learns to attain its potential best, physical, mental and spiritual, is a strong power . . . Conservation of all resources among independent families reduces to a minimum the number on the verge of the so-called poverty line" (pp. 92-93).

WALTER E. CLARK.

The College of the City of New York.

Vocational Education Survey of Minneapolis, Minnesota. Made by the NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION. Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, Whole No. 199, December, 1916. Vocational Education Series, No. 1. (Washington: Superintendent of Documents. 1917. Pp. 592. 65 cents.)

Two special features distinguish the survey made by the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education in Minneapolis during 1915 and now available in a revised edition published by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In the first place, the admirable policy has been established by this society of holding its annual convention in a city which agrees to conduct for its own benefit a vocational education survey in coöperation with the society. Mr. A. Lincoln Filene, of Boston, is the author of this fruitful idea. One result has been to focus the

interest of employers and educational administrators at the annual sessions mainly on the findings and problems formulated by the investigations which have been under way.

The second outstanding feature of the report is its group of trade agreements, successfully effected by Dr. Prosser, whereby the proposed vocational courses are to be undertaken in coöperation with representative trade committees of employers and employees.

The Minneapolis survey marks an important step forward in properly supervised, and, one may say, socialized vocational education. A portion of this survey is given over to discussion already familiar to students of educational and economic readjustment, reënforced, however, by the clearest and best analyzed occupational studies thus far presented in any American study of the relation between school and work.

To describe it as a summary of the result of a year of elaborate investigation into the principal industries of a large city, presented in more than five hundred closely printed pages, would hardly do justice to the present volume. In it may be found minute information about the method of the survey, the extent to which the schools of Minneapolis are meeting the needs of the children headed for employment, how far private agencies and apprenticeship plans meet the needs for industrial preparation, a wealth of charted and well-analyzed statements of specific requirements in such occupations as building trades, the metal trades, woodwork, printing, flour milling, baking, laundry work, garment making, millinery, dressmaking, office work, knitting mill operating, agriculture, and store salesmanship.

One practical outcome of this study is the well-endowed and successful Dunwoody Institute for trade training in Minneapolis. Another, and perhaps more far-reaching, is the influence which this report has had on vocational education policies throughout the country. With the Smith-Hughes bill, now law, providing for federal aid to vocational training in the states, the present survey, and indeed all the other surveys and publications of the National Society will supply the necessary guidance, and above all the viewpoint which will forward the work of educational and industrial reconstruction through vocational training.

MEYER BLOOMFIELD.